

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISH, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the County of Adams, composed of the 1st District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders, for said district, and SAMUEL R. REESDALE and M'GILVER, Esqrs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 24th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and to me directed,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do the things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that in this shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be ready at the said Court.

against them as well and there to prosecute.
 HENRY THOMAS, *Sheriff*.
 Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg.
 March 3, 1856.

Grand Jury—April Term.
 Huntington—James Davis, (Foreman).
 Tyrone—Jacob Pitzer, James A. Miller, W. Wirt.
 Mountpleasant—Joseph Herman, John Hanman.
 Menallen—Joseph Cline.

Germ. inv.—Wm. Dutcher, Geo. Palmer, John
 Byers, David Weikert.
 Burwick—Cyrus Wolf, Henry Bittinger.
 Oxford—Washington Schwartz, Alexander
 Himes.
 Buie—Michael Detrick.
 Reading—Samuel Overholzer.
 Cumberland—Wm. Carpen.
 Borough—Solomon Weir, Henry Culp, (of P.
 Hamilton)—George Baker.
 Hamilton—John J. Withrow.
 Conowingo—Jacob Little.
 Franklin—Chas. W. Leggo.
 GENERAL JURY.
 Borough—John H. Culp, John L. Geiselman,
 John Gilbert.
 Hamilton—Leonard Delap, Alexander Ha-
 kes, John Brown, Anthony Beardsley.
 Conowingo—Peter Orndorff, Frederick

Baltzer Snyder.
Hamilton—John Snyder, Michael McSherry,
Jacob Baker, Charles Robert.
Berwick—Henry Cobler, David E. Hollings
Wm. Gitt, John Bucher.
Mount Pleasant—David Detrick.
Franklin—Wm. Paxton, James Miehley, Jr.,
Eob F. Lower, Jacob Deardorff, Henry
Miehley.
Lathrop—Jacob Chronister, Moses Vanscoy,
Rock.
McAllen—Wm. B. Wilson, Christian Cass
Stridum—George Boyer.
Liberty—Henry McVitt.
Freedom—Abraham Kries.
Reading—Cornelius Smith, Joseph J. Kuhn.
Cumberland—Henry B. Crower.
Butler—Daniel D. Gitt.

Trial List for April Term.
 Jacob Daywald vs. David Chamberlain.
 John Barrett vs. C. W. Hoffman, John F.
 Hoffman, and Wm. Graham.
 Daniel Butts vs. Dr. S. Walker and Sanford
 Stroeter.
 Geo. Shryock vs. Daniel Wagner, Zachariah
 Cullison, and others.
 Peter Kaffenberger vs. Zachariah Cullison
 Susan, Cullison, and others.
 Samuel Fishbeck vs. Jacob Bolen and S. L.
 Duffield.
 Peter Rhodes vs. George Deardorff's Ex'rs.
 Jesse Weyer and A. B. Kurtz's use in part vs.
 Samuel Little.
 John H. Williams vs. Nancy Withrow, J. S.
 Withrow, and others.

Jeremiah Herrigan vs. Jacob Weikard.
 George Gulden and Wife vs. John Shultz.
 Robert Shreds, Thomas Warren, and others
 vs. Samuel Fahnstoch.
 Henry Gordon vs. John Zeilinger.
 Joseph Kiddlemeier vs. Joseph Orndorff, Jer-
 emiah Orndorff, and Daniel Trebble.
 March 17, _____ to _____

Who Wants to be Married?
THE ART OF LOVE-MAKING.
 The most extraordinary book of the Nineteen-
 Century.

THE BLISS OF MARRIAGE.
THE WAY TO THE ALTAR.
 Matrimony made easy: or, how to win a wife
 (the Vol. of 160 pages, 32 mo. Price \$1)
 500,000 copies already issued. Thirteenth ed-
 ition. Printed on the finest paper, and il-

initiated in the first act of art.
 "Love lifts the court, the camp, the grove,
 For Love, as He is loved, is love."
 So sang the Bard; y^e thousands pine
 For love--of life the light divine
 Who, did they know some gentle charm,
 To soothe the hearts of those they love to warm.
 Night life, that is, the life of love,
 Possessing all of which they dream.
 The road to W^ol^d was, you know I
 Delay not, but to R^ush I T^u go.
 Time flew, and from the gloomy years
 A shadow fell, and I was there.
 Then came the moments--ah, they pass,
 Ere half the last days through the glass
 At least the present is your own,
 To lead all the future is unknown.
 A happy marriage--I am sure
 Can now secure to R^ush I T^u S^ud.
 CONTENTS:
 It teaches how to make love or gentlemen with
 the dearest directions of as many of the opponents
 as their locations of as many of the opponents

1. I am struggling with such ease and freedom, that I feel it impossible.
 2. I teach you how to act when harassed by a lady.
 3. I teach you how to make the wrinkled skin.
 4. I teach you the kind wife to select to render you happy.
 5. I give advice to the lover who has been cruelly deceived, and is rejected afterward through the interference of friends.
 6. I give a security for unrequited love.
 7. I give you instructions for beautifying the person.
 8. How to have a handsome face and hands.
 9. How to remove tan and freckles.
 10. How to win Love, or a private Advice to Marry a Lord and a Lady.
 11. This is decidedly the most fascinating interest

and to do useful general work on Comprehens-
sive Agriculture, and the duties and delights of Married
Life, that has ever been used from the American
and English Social system, which in
every instance presents a new and original
view to the consideration the importance and
value of the lives of the young and helpful of
the world, with sex, so thoroughly analyzed and ex-
posed, as to afford a guide to the proper manage-
ment of an infinitely good and wise, and
of the life, should purchase the greatest book of the
age, and it show.

No one will ever recede the price paid for such
a book, and it is a great work.

The Bill of any of the spirit, grain, or
the United States or Canada received in post. Gold
can be sent from California.

All the money for you to do in to write an
original, and as possible, including ONE
HUNDRED, and write your name, with the Post-
office, County and State, and send it to
PROFESSOR RYNDERT

Publisher & Author,
No. 82 Pine-Street, N. Y.
New York, Dec. 10. 6m.

CHewing TOBACCO, a first rate article
on hand and for sale at SAMSON'S.



GETTYSBURG,
MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1868.

UNION STATE TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, (of York.)

EDITOR GENERAL.

DARWIN PHILIPS, (of Amherst.)

RAYMOND GENERAL.

D. LAPORE, (of Bradford.)

PEACE has at last been proclaimed

in Europe—a happy event to all those who

sicken with the horrors of War! See the

intelligence in a following column.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania will

adjourn to-morrow.

A fatal accident occurred on Mon-

day last, at Mount St. Mary's College, near

Emmitsburg. Mr. DeKay, of Philadel-

phia, the Architect of the new building in

progress of erection at the College, fell from

the scaffolding, and was so much injured

that he died on the following day. His re-

mains were taken on to Philadelphia on

Wednesday.

The bill changing the charter of the

Hanover Branch Railroad Company, so as

to allow a vote for each share of stock, has

become a law, without the signature of the

Governor—he not having returned it with

his approval or disapproval, within the time

fixed by the Constitution.

The New Liquor Law.

A bill declaratory of the recent License

Law was passed on Thursday last. It specifies

that the bonds required under the 10th

section of the act, shall be held as security

for the payment of all fines, penalties and

costs imposed on the principal obligor for

any breach of the act, and no more of the

penal sum shall be collected than will cover

such fines, penalties and costs. The fees to

be paid to the clerk, in addition to the fee

for advertising, shall be one dollar for all

his services in the matter of each applica-

tion. Any person fined under the 20th

and 30th sections, who shall fail to pay the

same, shall stand committed until payment

is made with costs.

A. BOYD HAMILTON was re-elected

Public Printer, on Wednesday last, by the

Legislature. The term is three years from

the 1st of July next.

Our former townsman, Mr. THOMAS

MARTIN, some time since started a news-

paper in Lock Haven, Pa., to advocate the

cause of the American party. The enter-

prise, it appears, was not a profitable one.

Large promises were made to Mr. Martin, it

is alleged, to leave Baltimore and start the

paper. These promises were never fulfilled.

Mr. Pearce, member of Congress from that

district, was one of those who "figured" in

the affair, and Mr. Martin brought suit

against him for damages. It was arbitrated

a few days ago and Mr. M. got a verdict

of \$103 33. Rather a small sum for such

a disappointment, we should suppose.

The papers from all sections of the

country give details of injuries by the bur-

nes of Saturday week, and we might give

columns after columns. We have fairly

known a storm so generally destructive.

Along the valley of the Juniata it was

terribly destructive, and unroofed and over-

turned buildings mark its devastating track.

In Hollidaysburg, Mr. Carlan, an aged citi-

zen, was struck by a portion of flying tim-

ber, and so injured that he died in a short

time.

At Lancaster, Charles M. Howell's mar-

shes were injured to the extent of \$1500.

The First Presbyterian and the German Re-

formed Churches were slightly injured and

several buildings unroofed.

In the town of Harmony, Berks county,

sixteen houses were demolished, and near

that place two boys were buried in the ruins

of a house. The Catholic Church, 16 miles

from Harmony, was blown down.

Mr. RICHARD LYNCH, a very re-

spectable citizen of Hollidaysburg, was

drowned in the Waterstreet dam, Hunting-

don county, on Saturday week. He was

on board of his boat, laden with lumber

for the East, when a sudden gale of wind

arose, disengaging the same, and striking

him so violently that he was thrown into

the water which is very deep, and before

assistance could be afforded he found a wa-

tery grave.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The State De-

partment has despatches from Mr. Dallas,

in which he says that the subject of the

differences between England and the United

States will be fully discussed in Parlia-

ment. He is led to believe that the dis-

cussion will not be devoid of acrimony to-

wards this country, but he is prepared to

bear it with philosophy. He mentions with

particularity, numerous acts of marked

courtesy extended to him, including those

of members of the Cabinet, and regards

these manifestations as expressive of a

personal disposition towards this country.

A fire took place in Harrisburg, Ken-

ter, on Saturday week, which destroyed

17 dwellings, with stables and out-build-

ings, and a large number of houses and tem-

ples in Jello, and burned nearly 3,000 pec-

ple beneath the rain.

Another earthquake took place in

Japan on the 12th of December, which de-

stroyed a large number of houses and tem-

ples in Jello, and burned nearly 3,000 pec-

ple beneath the rain.

James W. Baugher and James Car-

roll have taken the Butaw House in Bal-

timore, and are fitting it out in very bad-

more style. A veranda is to be erected

upon the whole building fronting on Butaw,

and a part of that fronting on Baltimore.

A destructive fire occurred at Nash-

ville, Tenn., on the morning of the 18th

inst., which destroyed a large number of

stores and the Court house. The loss is es-

timated at near \$300,000.

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Birthday Anniversary.

NEW YORK, April 13.

The Banquet given last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel by the "Clay Festival Association," in honor of the great Statesman whose name they bear, was quite a brilliant and patriotic affair, and was participated in by about one hundred gentlemen, comprising many luminaries of the Whig party in this State. Mr. Brastus Brooks, the President of the Association, occupied the chair, and after the vials were disposed of in a patriotic eulogium, the part of the proceedings with a patriotic speech. The second toast, to "The Political Principles of Henry Clay—lessons of wisdom for the guidance of the nation," brought Ex-Governor Washington Hunt to his feet, and, in spite of indisposition, he spoke at considerable length on the political topics of the day. He thought that, when the storm of faction are loudest, and when the political eye is darkened by threatening clouds, it is one of the consolations of patriotism to recur to the example of Henry Clay, whose place in the affections of the people was second only to that occupied by the Father of his Country. In these days, said Mr. Hunt, it has been considered wise and patriotic by some for whom we have all been accustomed to entertain friendly and high regards, to denounce compromises, to object to all measures by which extreme sections and conflicting interests are brought to harmonize; and to such he held up as an example the compromising spirit of Henry Clay, and reminded them that the Union and the Constitution of the States were the result of compromise, and were only to be perpetuated by that spirit. He regarded the repeal of the Missouri compromise as a great wrong and a great misfortune; but, having been consummated, the question arises what can be done to remedy the evil? He acquiesced the South of all blame in the matter, believing that, if they had been consulted in advance, a majority would have been found for adhering to the bond as a settlement of the question forever; and, entertaining this view, he thought it both wrong and injudicious to wage a sectional war against the people of the South. In alluding to the compromise of 1850 as the last great act of Henry Clay, and the exceptions taken so to it in the North, he availed himself of the opportunity to eulogize Mr. Fillmore, and to defend him against the assaults made upon him for signing that law, which he was bound to do by every principle of honor and duty, under the pledge concerning the exercise of the veto power upon which he was elected to office. (Paraphrasing this allusion to Mr. Fillmore was loudly applauded by the company.)—Mr. Hunt then went on to consider the present position of the Whig party, and the refusal of the conservative section of it to follow those who had renounced it both in name and principle and declared that he, for one, would cling to, and maintain the principles of Henry Clay to the latest day of his life. In regard to what the Whigs should do, he said it was not for him to speak for others, but he considered that, notwithstanding the strife and confusion of parties that now exist, the new names that have been assumed, the new topics that have been presented, there are thousands and tens of thousands of Henry Clay Whigs spread over the vast expanse of this Republic; and, whether the party is declared disbanded or not, there is still a large portion of the American people who adhere to his principles and will maintain and carry them into effect. In conclusion, he remarked that, so far as the Whigs of New York are concerned, it is not to be doubted that in due time they will counsel together. They will come to an understanding; they will convene and deliberate and consider the true condition of the country, and adopt that course which is best calculated to restore peace and harmony to the Confederacy, and place the Constitution and the Union upon an imperishable foundation, and will sustain no candidate or affiliate with no party that is not true to those principles and to that policy which the Whig party maintained in its best and palmiest days. The applause with which the address was greeted conclusively demonstrated that the sentiments uttered by Mr. Hunt were responded to by every one present. Several other speeches were made, and a letter was read from the Hon. Edward Everett, regretting that, as he had made all his arrangements to leave the city for his home on that morning, he could not join in the just tribute of respect to one of the most distinguished patriots and statesmen of his time.

The Virginia Celebration of Clay's Birth Day.—The Richmond papers bring us accounts of the enthusiastic celebration on Saturday week of the 73rd anniversary of the birth of Henry Clay, with appropriate ceremonies at the Slab Cottage, Hanover county, Va., the spot of his nativity. A special train left Richmond at 3 P. M., and about 300 persons, including distinguished gentlemen from Washington, were present, accompanied by the Marine Band. Edwin Robinson, Esq., President of the Fredericksburg Railroad Company, presided at the dinner, assisted by Hon. John M. Botts.—The dispatch says:—

On the introduction of the regular toasts, responses to them were drawn successively from Messrs. Caleb Cushing, U. S. Attorney General; Hon. J. M. Botts; Senator Butler; Mr. Caldwell; Mr. C. of Pa.; Senators Crittenden, Douglas, Jones, of Tenn.; Bigler, of Pa.; Jones, of Iowa; Mr. Key, District Attorney, and Mr. Sidney Webster, private secretary of the President. The speeches were all eloquent, and elicited the most enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Botts performed the ceremony of christening the village where this grand celebration occurred, and which has been heretofore known as the "Slab Cottage," with the name of "Aldand."

Our Coast Defenses.—From an article in Putnam's Magazine on our coast defenses, we learn that Fort Monroe, at Old Point Comfort, and Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, have 555 guns, have cost \$4,067,467, and require yet \$504,332 to complete them.

Fort Washington, on the Potomac, and Severn and Madison, at Annapolis, mount in all 183 guns. They have cost \$596,533. The first two are completed; the last requires yet an expenditure of \$50,000.

There are two forts prepared in part for the defense of Baltimore—Carroll and McHenry. They mount 233 guns, have cost \$381,567, and require an outlay of \$263,000 yet.

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Tornado at Philadelphia—One Hundred and Fifty Houses Carried.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—The gale of last night amounted here in violence to a regular tornado. Great damage was done, and not less than one hundred and fifty houses were unroofed in various sections of the city. As far as heard from there has been no loss of life. Two large brick churches and three factories in Kensington were unroofed, and the large boiler house of the Franklin iron works, 150 feet long, was totally demolished. The Trenton railroad depot at Kensington was also partly unroofed.

The Tornado at Philadelphia.—The tornado which visited Philadelphia on Saturday night week, only lasted from ten to fifteen minutes. The day had been sultry, with high westerly winds. There were but few drops of rain, though indications of a storm existed for many hours. Suddenly, at ten o'clock at night, there arose a fierce roar of the wind, preceded by a few flashes of lightning and followed by a fall of hailstones. Instantly there was a tremendous rattling of window shutters, rattling of awnings, falling of signs, lifting of roofs, destruction of walls, and even of buildings. The storm was felt with most severity in the northern part of the city, where not less than one hundred and fifty houses have felt its effect in the demolition of chimneys, injury to roofs and damage to walls. Some of the best constructed houses, apparently, suffered as severely as buildings of a less substantial character. In Kensington the effects of the wind are to be seen in every direction. What is very fortunate, amid all this destruction and falling of bricks and scattering of timbers, scarcely any personal injury was sustained, only a few persons having received any injury, and that of no very serious character. The Philadelphia papers give detailed accounts of the property destroyed. Among the hundred and fifty houses that suffered damage five were utterly demolished. Of public and business structures injured are enumerated five churches, the Trenton railroad depot, one dye-house, and several manufactories. The pecuniary loss in Kensington alone is stated at more than \$100,000.

The Philadelphia papers are burdened with details of the terrible and destructive tornado, which passed over that city on Saturday night week shortly before ten o'clock. It devastated a vast amount of valuable property, and east panic and confusion on all sides. The tornado commenced in Upperburg on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and pursued a course east by southeast until it reached Philadelphia. The greatest amount of ruin in the latter city was at the north end, in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth wards, and the Pennsylvania says:—

In these the hurricane was most terrific, spreading dismay among the stoutest hearts, and affrighting every one in its course. We have never witnessed scenes of greater terror than took place on that occasion, when women and children were running from their shattered dwellings to seek shelter among their neighbors and friends, and screaming and weeping as they went along, and others almost fainting with fright. The number of houses partially or wholly destroyed will not fall short of two hundred, among which are five churches, one public school-house, Sutton & Co's extensive boiler works, and numerous other buildings. The loss by this terrible visitation is estimated at over one hundred thousand dollars in real estate alone, while the damages to stock, furniture, &c., will swell the aggregate much beyond this figure.

RECAPITULATION.
Dwellings damaged 224; dwellings destroyed 5; churches damaged 6; lumber yards damaged 11; glue manufactories damaged 2; machine shops damaged 2; carpenter shops damaged 3; chair manufactories damaged 1; nursery damaged 1; dye-house destroyed 1; stables destroyed 3; planing-mill damaged 1; whitening manufactory destroyed 1; slaughter-house destroyed 1; railroad depots damaged 2—total 265.
Total damage over \$100,000. Number of persons injured 9.

Another account says fifteen persons were injured.

THE TORNADO IN CAMDEN.
The furious wind of Saturday night was severely felt in Camden, N. J., where much damage was sustained. The atmospheric visitation was preceded by lightning, accompanied by a tremendous peal of thunder, apparently in a southern direction. This was immediately followed by a tornado from the northwest, in all its fury. Fences were blown down, houses were unroofed and several demolished.

At Westchester, Pa., the tornado was very destructive in that vicinity, destroying and damaging a large number of dwellings, barns, &c. The Episcopal parsonage that place was unroofed. Mrs. Rebecca Smith had her skull fractured in consequence of a shattering blow against it which she was attempting to close.

AT WILMINGTON, DEL.
Considerable damage was done by the heavy wind. One half of the roof was blown off the public school house in Washington street, and other buildings partly unroofed. The roof on the southern side of Ashbury M. E. Church, some twelve feet in breadth, was stripped off from the eaves to the comb; nearly sixty feet of the roof of the railroad bridge over the Brandywine was demolished, and other damage was done to chimneys, fences, &c. If the gale extended to the river and bay considerable damage must have been done to the shipping.

Further Particulars.—The storm of Saturday night was quite serious at York, Pa. The Gazette says:—

It lifted the sheet iron roof from the large warehouse of P. A. & S. Small, in the rear of their store, carrying one end across the alley into an adjoining lot, whilst the other end hung to the building. The roof was also blown from the engine house of Messrs. Small & Smyser's foundry, whilst trees were uprooted and fences carried away in different parts of the borough and its vicinity. The gale was accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, very little shower, and still less of what everybody wanted—rain.

We have also just learned that four spans of the York turnpike bridge were carried away and considerable damage done to the Columbia bridge.

A few miles above Harrisburg, Pa., great damage was done. The Harrisburg Herald says:—

We learn that barns were levelled with the ground, fences scattered in every direction, and in some instances houses were unroofed and chimneys completely demolished. The Pittsburgh Dispatch has the following:—

At Alliance the gale was tremendous—Three houses were blown down and demolished, and five or six others unroofed. A passenger car and a baggage car belonging to the Cleveland road were blown off the track and badly smashed up. The passenger train, due here from the West at half past eight, stopped at Alliance until the violence of the storm was over and escaped injury, except to the windows, which were blown in. A passenger on that train informs us that for over sixty miles on this side of Alliance the storm had prostrated houses, barns, fences and forest trees.

Our informant states that in one house which was blown down, about five miles this side of Alliance, three persons were badly injured—one of them dangerously.

The new bridge at Kittanning, across the Allegheny river, yielded to the force of the gale and was blown down.

Dead Cattle—Strange Husbandry—Unparalleled Circumstances.

A strange circumstance has just recently come to light in Upper Salisbury township, Montgomery county. It is said that during the winter a large number of sheep, several pigs, three cows and one horse, perished on the farm of John Stauffer, in the township mentioned. On Wednesday the 20th ult., thirty-three head of cattle of different kinds lay dead in the stables about the barn, and those still living had such a miserable appearance that the people believed that they also would have perished in a short time. Upon inquiry into the matter by the neighbors, Stauffer said that disease had caused the destruction of the cattle, but the neighbors say that they died from neglect and from hunger and thirst—that they were actually starved—and that in all probability the whole stock of cattle on the farm, comprising a large number, would have perished had they not interfered. Several of the cattle could not be gotten out of the stables because they had not sufficient strength for locomotion. When food and water were given them they took them with great greediness. A person residing near by, in testimony to the spectacle of the dead cattle, and those almost dead, was truly revulsed. What is most strange, too, is that Stauffer has a large quantity of hay, so that it is incomprehensible why he should permit such a circumstance to happen. The man can either not be of sound mind or else must have been through a great or worse affliction. His farm is large, and we are told that he does not till it much, but generally makes a good deal of hay. Sometimes he does not get this made during the season, and a quantity remains in the field. We think we heard it said that he has still some lying out, cut during the last season. While raising grain he did not thresh it, but had it stored away often in stacks, and then left it to go to waste, purchasing the meal wanted in the family. He is a bachelor and has a maiden sister keeping house for him. The whole circumstances of this man's husbandry is indeed a strange one as developed from the above, which have been detailed to us as facts, and we doubt very much, if they be true and we have no reason to doubt them, if a similar state of things can be found on record. We believe the people of the neighborhood have taken steps in the matter and are about to institute legal proceedings to reach the case in some way. If this state of things has been brought about by carelessness or neglect, we should think there would be some way to remedy it. Stauffer is said also to have had considerable money.—Norristown Register.

A New Sect.
A correspondent of the Presbyterian Herald, writing from Iowa, speaks as follows of a new sect, an offshoot from Mormonism, called Meenonites:—

"Of this sect this account has been received: A night has been expected there were many ambitious Mormons disappointed when the notorious scoundrel, Brigham Young, more shrewd than the rest, because Joe Smith's successor. Among others was a man named Thompson who refused to go to Salt Lake and drew off a section of followers who established themselves as a joint stock company, in Iowa county, Iowa. Of the company Thompson is President, and their business transactions are done in his name. Thompson has revived the doctrine of the transmigration of souls—says he is himself now in his seventh state, all of which he remembers. He claims to be the special messenger of Meenah, the authorized expounder of the Divine will. This Meenah, (I may not spell the name aright), has been from the beginning, and is expected to be manifested among men, and probably will prove to be identical with the said Brigham. He claims that new habitations are prepared for the righteous when they die, and Meenah or Meenah, is to make it known when souls are in need of a new habitation, (body). You see that something equally vile with the spiritual wife system of Salt Lake may readily grow out of this doctrine of transmigration."

Hurricane.—On Thursday evening, an old woman named Hazlet, residing in a frame tenement on Seventh street, opposite the Lutheran church, while drunk, let her infant child slip from her knee upon a hot stove. The feet were the only parts of the body touching the stove, but they remained on until they were burnt nearly to a cinder. The child was taken off by some neighbors. The old woman was sent to jail, and the child taken off by Mr. Fortson, of the Board of Health.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

Overrun by Death.—The Memphis (Tenn.) Enquirer says that the young man, who a week or two since killed Captain Stevens, of the Ohio Belle, and was in turn killed and thrown overboard, was Jim. Cockey, Jr., son of Joe Cockey, a highly respectable citizen of Mississippi. Young Cockey killed a man named Sanders, at Holly Springs, Mississippi, a few years since, and has been a fugitive from justice ever since under the name of Jones.

Fusion in Connecticut.—A Connecticut farmer, according to the New Haven Register, says that he found in an old hollow stump, a few days since, five snakes, three serpents and a toad, driven to herd by the hard winter. They had fused to keep warm.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG:
MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1856.
UNION STATE TICKET.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, (of York.)
AUDITOR GENERAL,
DARWIN PHELPS, (of Armstrong.)
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
D. LAFORTE, (of Bradford.)

PEACE has at last been proclaimed in Europe—a happy event to all those who sicken with the horrors of War! See the intelligence in a following column.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania will adjourn to-morrow.

A fatal accident occurred on Monday last, at Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg. Mr. DEARY, of Philadelphia, the Architect of the new building in progress of erection at the College, fell from the scaffolding, and was so much injured that he died on the following day. His remains were taken on to Philadelphia on Wednesday.

The bill changing the charter of the Hanover Branch Railroad Company, so as to allow a vote for each share of stock, has become a law, without the signature of the Governor—he not having returned it with his approval or disapproval, within the time fixed by the Constitution.

The New Liquor Law.
A bill declaratory of the recent License Law was passed on Thursday last. It specifies that the bonds required under the 10th section of the act, shall be held as security for the payment of all fines, penalties and costs imposed on the principal obligor for any breach of the act, and no more of the penal sum shall be collected than will cover such fines, penalties and costs. The fees to be paid to the clerk, in addition to the fee for advertising, shall be one dollar for all his services in the matter of each application. Any person fined under the 29th and 30th sections, who shall fail to pay the same, shall stand committed until payment is made with costs.

A. BOYD HAMILTON was re-elected Public Printer, on Wednesday last, by the Legislature. The term is three years from the 1st of July next.

Our former townsman, Mr. THOMAS MARTIN, some time since started a newspaper in Lock Haven, Pa., to advocate the cause of the American party. The enterprise, it appears, was not a profitable one. Large promises were made to Mr. Martin. It is alleged, to leave Baltimore and start the paper. These promises were never fulfilled. Mr. Pearce, member of Congress from that district, was one of those who "figured" in the affair, and Mr. Martin brought suit against him for damages. It was arbitrated a few days ago, and Mr. M. got a verdict of \$103 33. Rather a small sum for such a disappointment, we should suppose!

The papers from all sections of the country give details of injuries by the hurricane of Saturday week, and we might give column after column. We have barely known a storm so generally destructive.

Along the valley of the Juniata it was terribly destructive, and unroofed and overturned buildings mark its devastating track. In Hollidaysburg, Mr. Canan, an aged citizen, was struck by a portion of flying timber, and so injured that he died in a short time.

At Lancaster, Charles M. Howell's marshes were injured to the extent of \$1500. The First Presbyterian and the German Reformed Churches were slightly injured and several buildings unroofed.

In the town of Harmony, Beaver county, sixteen houses were demolished, and near that place two boys were buried in the ruins of a house. The Catholic Church, 16 miles from Harmony, was blown down.

Mr. RICHARD LYNCH, a very respectable citizen of Hollidaysburg, was drowned in the Water-street dam, Huntingdon county, on Saturday week. He was on board of his boat, loaded with lumber for the East, when a sudden gale of wind arose, displacing the same, and striking him so violently that he was thrown into the water which is very deep, and before assistance could be afforded he found a watery grave.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The State Department have despatches from Mr. Dallas, in which he says that the subject of the differences between England and the United States will be fully discussed in Parliament. He is led to believe that the discussion will not be devoid of acrimony towards this country, but he is prepared to bear it with philosophy. He mentions with particularity, numerous acts of marked courtesy extended to him, including those by members of the Cabinet, and regards these manifestations as expressive of a peaceable disposition towards this country.

A fire took place in Bardonia, Kentucky, on Saturday week, which destroyed 17 dwellings, with stables and out-houses, from none of which was any property saved. The total loss is estimated at over \$100,000.

"Memoir of the Life and Times of HENRY MELCHIOR MULLERBERG, D. D., Patriarch of the Evangelical Luth. Church in America," by Prof. STOECKER, of Pennsylvania College, has been politely placed upon our table by the Author. Abounding in interesting incident connected with his zeal and self-denying service in the cause of the Master, it cannot but be perused with gratification and profit.

Mr. A. L. GISS, of the Junior Class of Pennsylvania College, has been appointed by the American Sunday School Union, as Missionary Agent in Juniata county, Pa., during the recess of College. His object will be to visit Sabbath schools already organized, to establish new ones, and to supply them with Libraries, and other Sunday school requisites.

We learn that fire was discovered, one day last week, in one of the rooms on the second story of the house belonging to Mr. JOHN RINEHART, situated on the York turnpike, 21 miles East of this place.—The flames spread very rapidly, and a portion of the floor and partition, and a considerable quantity of clothing were burnt before they were arrested. It is not known how the fire originated.

Winter still lingers in the lay of spring. A cold "north-easter" has been with us since Saturday; and this morning the roofs were white.

Rev. A. ESSICK, Professor in Wittenberg College, Ohio, has called a call from the Lutheran church in Winchester, Va., lately under the pastoral charge of Rev. C. W. Krauth.

Sudden Death.
About 10 o'clock on Monday morning last, HUGH GALLAGHER, Esq., a member of the Carlisle bar, was found dead in his room. Mr. G. had retired the previous evening apparently in good health, but from every indication must have died instantly, as he was preparing to go to bed. His death was not caused by apoplexy.

The bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Common Schools, was negatived by the House of Representatives on Thursday last, yeas 43, nays 46.

The section of the Appropriation bill, allowing one copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary to each School District in the State, was stricken out by the House on Friday last.

Bills extending the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Philadelphia eighteen years, with an increase of capital of \$2,000,000; increasing the capital of the Miners' Bank of Pottsville from \$200,000 to \$500,000; restoring \$600,000 to the capital of the Harrisburg Bank; and incorporating the Stroudsburg Bank, passed the House on Thursday.

The Rev. B. S. SCORNECK, of Chambersburg, is about to sail for Europe, and expects to be absent for the next six months.

The steamer A-1 sailed on Wednesday last, from New York, for Liverpool, with 150 passengers and nearly half a million in specie.

A brute named John H. J. was arrested at Philadelphia on Thursday last, of the most fiendish outrage known in the annals of crime; upon the person of a helpless child aged only 3 years and 3 months. He was sentenced to an imprisonment of twelve years in the Penitentiary. It should have been for life.

Mr. Dallas.
It appears that Mr. Dallas, our new Minister, has been most flatteringly received in London. He dined with the Premier a day or two after his arrival, and various other fetes were given in his honor. It was, it is said, through our Minister's intervention with Lord Palmerston, that Mr. Oakland's suggestion to send out steamers in search of the Pacific was acted upon. The latter gentleman's previous application on the subject to the Admiralty had met with a refusal.

The American City Convention of Philadelphia made the following nominations on the 15th inst.:—Mayor, Henry D. Moore; City Solicitor, F. Carroll Brewster; Receiver of Taxes, John Kelley; City Controller, S. Snyder Liddy; City Commissioner, Robert G. March.

The Republicans of the same city have put in a nomination the following ticket:—Mayor, William B. Thomas; City Solicitor, Wm. S. Pierce; City Controller, Lewis S. Heins; Receiver of Taxes, George Simpson; City Commissioner, J. N. Hackney.

James W. Baugher and James Carroll have taken the Rutaw House in Baltimore, and are fitting it out in very handsome style. A veranda is to be erected upon the whole building fronting on Rutaw, and a part of that fronting on Baltimore.

A destructive fire occurred at Nashville, Tenn., on the morning of the 13th inst., which destroyed a large number of stores and the Court-house. The loss is estimated at near \$200,000.

Another earthquake took place in Japan on the 12th of December, which destroyed a large number of houses and temples in Jeddo, and buried nearly 3,000 people beneath the ruins.

The public exercises connected with the closing of the Winter sessions of the Seminary and College during the present week, attracted an unusually large number of strangers. Our town for a few days presented a lively appearance. On Monday evening Rev. C. W. THOMPSON, of York, delivered an interesting address before the Bible Society of the College and Seminary—his theme being "The Bible remedy for the moral evil in the world." The address was listened to with evident interest by a large audience.

On Tuesday afternoon, Prof. F. G. SMITH, of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, in Philadelphia, addressed the Linnean Association upon "The Natural History of Life and Death." The address was a very elaborate effort, rich in scientific research and moral truth, and commanded marked attention from the auditory during its entire delivery. We understand that a copy has been solicited for publication, and it is to be hoped that Dr. Smith will accede to the request. Few addresses delivered in this place have commanded so general approval and admiration.

On Wednesday the exercises connected with the inauguration of Rev. G. F. SCHAEFFER, D. D., as "German Theological Professor," in the Seminary, took place in Christ Church. The charge to the Professor elect was delivered by Rev. J. CANAN, President of the Board, after which Dr. SCHAEFFER delivered a lengthy Inaugural Address. The latter having been delivered in German we are unable to give our own impressions in regard to its character. But we are advised by those who understood it, that it was a very elaborate and learned production, fully sustaining Dr. SCHAEFFER's high reputation as a scholar and Christian. The Board of Directors have authorized its publication.

Dr. SCHAEFFER will devote one half his time to duties in the Seminary, and the other half to giving instructions as "Professor of German Language and Literature," in the College. He has already removed to this place with his family and will enter upon the discharge of his Professorial duties next session.

On Tuesday evening the exercises of the Junior Class came off, the church being densely crowded. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. C. E. HOFFA, Myerstown, Pa.; G. J. Weaver, Gettysburg, Pa.; C. D. ULRY, Donegal, Pa.; J. W. EARLY, Palmyra, Pa.; G. F. SHAFER, German Settlement, Va.; J. A. EARNEST, Hummelstown, Pa.; C. L. KEEDY, Rhorsville, Md.; H. L. BAUGHER, Clara Hill, Pa.; L. A. BICKLE, Smithsburg, Md.; D. M. GILBERT, Philadelphia; F. C. H. LAMPE, Bremen, Germany; J. M. HUGES, Smithsburg, Md.; A. L. GISS, Pottsville, Pa.; H. R. FLECK, Laurelsville, Pa.; J. R. BIRM, Muncy, Pa. The exercises were protracted to a late hour, and passed off agreeably and satisfactorily to all concerned. The music on the occasion was furnished by the Waynesboro' Brass Band.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon, Mr. VALENTINE FRITZ, from near Cashown, met with a serious accident in this place. He had delivered some potatoes at the store of Fahnstock Brothers, and was adjusting some of the gearing on the horse, when the latter started off at full speed with the wagon. Mr. FRITZ was thrown down, and the wagon passed over his body, breaking one of his ribs, and otherwise bruising his body. He was carried into Messrs. Fahnstock's residence, until evening, when he was taken home, suffering a good deal from his injuries.

The horse by some means became detached from the wagon, without doing much injury to it, and was subsequently caught and brought back.

On the night of the 19th inst., the Methodist Episcopal Church in Fairfield was damaged by some rowdies, who broke in the windows, destroying the window shutters, &c. Some baskets of corn and dried grass, partially consumed by fire, were found in the building next morning, leading to the inference that an attempt was made to fire the building. Warrants were issued on Wednesday last by Esq. BRIDGEMAN, of this place, against certain parties suspected of the outrage. Three (Lewis W. Laughlin, James Saunders, and George House) were arrested on the warrants and committed to answer the charges of riot and arson.

TREES.—ROBERT SMITH, Esq., has planted a pair of beautiful Mahogany Trees in front of his residence in Centre Square.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—On Tuesday evening last a "union" meeting of the Americans of Franklin county, and all opposed to the National Administration, was held in Chambersburg, which it is said to have been large and spirited. Messrs. Ezekiah Easton, W. Crooks, and Henry Agnew were appointed Congressional Delegates, with instructions to support the re-nomination of Mr. RICHMOND.

On Monday evening, the Democracy of Franklin county had a meeting and appointed Congressional Delegates, with instructions to support WILSON REED, Esq., also Senatorial Delegates with instructions to support GEN. W. BARNES, Esq.

A correspondent of the Washington Union who subscribes himself "An old Whig," says:—

"Let not the Whigs be humbled because their party has been swallowed. The whole swallowed Jonah; Jonah was heard of afterwards, the whale never."

Destructive Fires of the West.
CINCINNATI, April 14.—Eighteen houses in Williamstown, Ky., were destroyed by fire on Saturday. The mahogany saw mill of Henry Albry, in Cincinnati, was damaged by fire yesterday, to the extent of \$12,000.

Capt. Wm. Eaton, (of Maine,) met with a shocking death on Monday. He was sawing logs in his mill, when he fell across the carriage which supports the logs, and was completely sawed in two. He was a highly respected citizen, and was aged 66 years.

Arrival of the Steamer Baltic.

TREATY OF PEACE ENGLAND.
GREAT REMOING IN FRANCE AND IRELAND.
NEW YORK, April 17.—The Collins' steamer Baltic arrived here about noon, bringing Liverpool dates to the morning of the 22d instant, four days later than the Cambria. She arrived off the light ship at 6 o'clock this morning, but was compelled to anchor, owing to the dense fog, for several hours. She passed the Arabia on the evening of the 4th, bound in, and passed the Asia at 11 o'clock last night 100 miles east of Sandy Hook.

On Sunday, the 30th ult., the Treaty of Peace was finally signed at Paris.

Up to the departure of the Baltic the fate of the steamer Pacific was still unknown.

The conclusion of peace was announced in Paris and London by salvoes of artillery. Paris was illuminated; and in England the church bells pealed joyously in honor of the event. Three or four weeks will elapse before the final ratifications are exchanged. The details of the adjustment have been referred to a commission.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says a council of the Ministers was held in the Tuilleries on Saturday at 11 o'clock, and remained in session till 12 o'clock on Sunday. The Emperor presided, and gave his last instructions. Count Walowski returned to his official residence to receive the Plenipotentiaries, who came at 12 o'clock.

After the Treaty was read over they proceeded to sign it. The moment the signatures were completed a signal was given and the cannon proclaimed the news. Bulletins announcing the fact were posted throughout the city.

ENGLAND.

Parliament re-assembled on the 21st.—In reply to a question, Lord Palmerston said that though the treaty of peace was signed, yet it was determined by the Congress that the particular conditions of the treaty were not to be made public until the ratifications were exchanged. At the same time he would express his conviction that the treaty will be deemed satisfactory by England and Europe.

Lord Palmerston also said that it would be found that the objects for which the war was undertaken were fully accomplished. It would be found that the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire had been secured; that the treaty is honorable to all the contracting powers, and that while on one hand it has put an end to the war, which every friend of humanity must have naturally wished to see concluded, on the other hand it will lay the foundation of a peace which, he trusted, would be lasting and enduring.

On Monday the Lord Mayor of London made an official proclamation of peace from the portico of the Mansion House, and afterwards at the Exchange. The tower and park gun fired a salute and flags were generally displayed in the city and on the shipping. In other cities similar displays were made, but not much enthusiasm was shown.

Reformation of Indians in Texas.
The Austin State Gazette of the 29th ultimo has the following article about the Indians on the Reserve:—

"The able and efficient agent, Major Neighbors, paid us a visit the past week, and we learn from him that the Indians on the Reserve are making important and valuable improvements. Some one hundred and fifty houses have been erected, and the Indians are putting in about eight hundred acres of corn. If they have a fair crop there will be an abundance made to supply the wants of the Reserve. For the first time the Indians of Texas are taking hold of farming with a determination to depend entirely upon it for their support. They are putting their hands to the plough-handle themselves, and though it requires two to perform the operation—one to lead the horses and the other to plough—still they have made a beginning, and will soon become expert at it. Even the Southern Camanches have taken hold of the hoe and are wielding it patiently.

The excellent moral effects of this movement are witnessed in the absence of theft and pillage on the part of the Indians. The settlers make no complaints of the loss of horses or cattle, and some time ago, when Skillman was killed by the Northern Camanches, the Indians on the Reserve, to the number of a hundred, immediately volunteered their services to pursue the murderers and arrest them. Some dozen were accepted, and they overtook the hostile Indians. A battle ensued, and the result was that they utterly routed the enemy and brought back eight scalps.

"There are some twelve or fifteen hundred Indians on the Reserve, and many tribes in other States would willingly join them if they had the privilege; but it is not our policy to increase the Indians of Texas.—We do much in affording those with us a home and giving them support.

"Mr. Neighbors deserves great credit for his labors, and we should like to see his services retained. We think it important to the security of the State."

A young white girl, named Olive Outman, aged 16 years, whose father and mother, together with four of her sisters and brothers, from Iowa, had been massacred in 1851, while en route to California, was rescued from the Mohave Indians after being four years in captivity. She has almost entirely forgotten her native tongue, being only able to speak two or three words. Being asked in the Indian language her name, she replied "Olive Outman"; is tattooed on the chin, and bears the marks of hard slavery. She was rescued through the efforts of the U. S. Army officers at Fort Yuma, who paid a ransom for her.—A younger sister, captured at the same time, died six months ago.

